

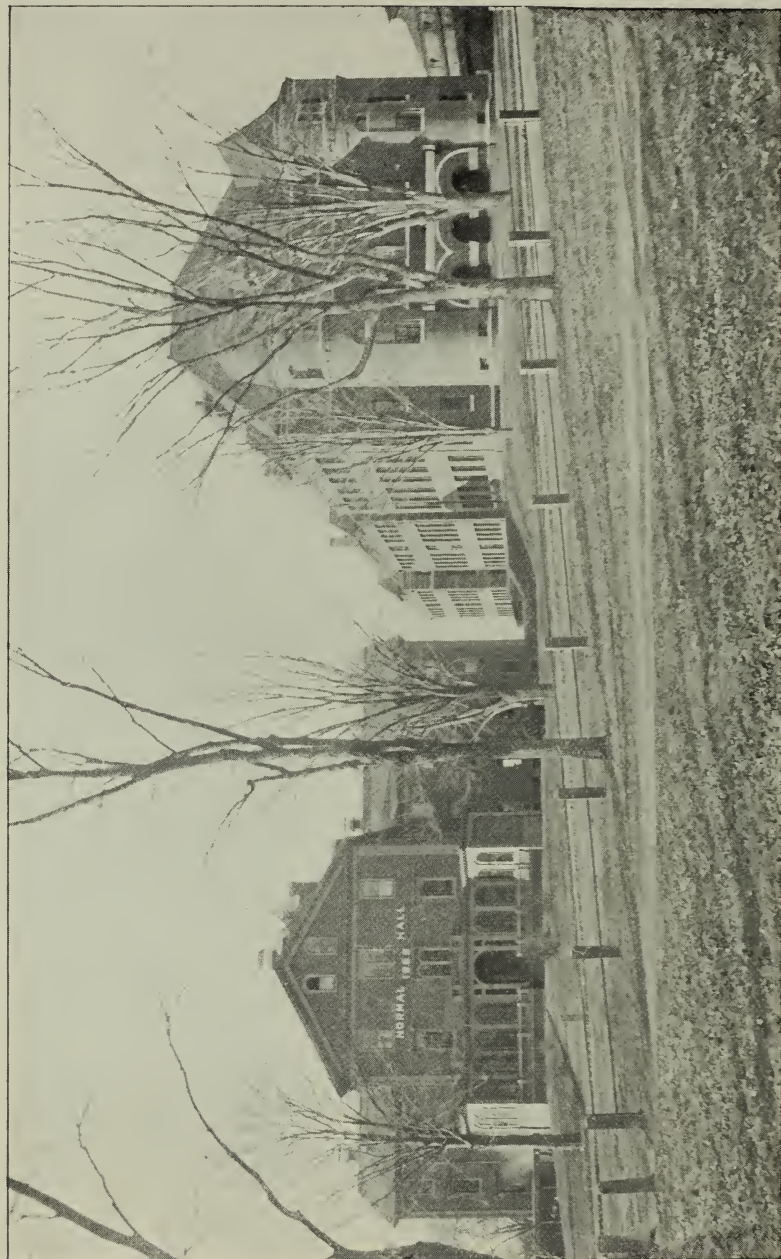
BRIDGEWATER



1092-1903

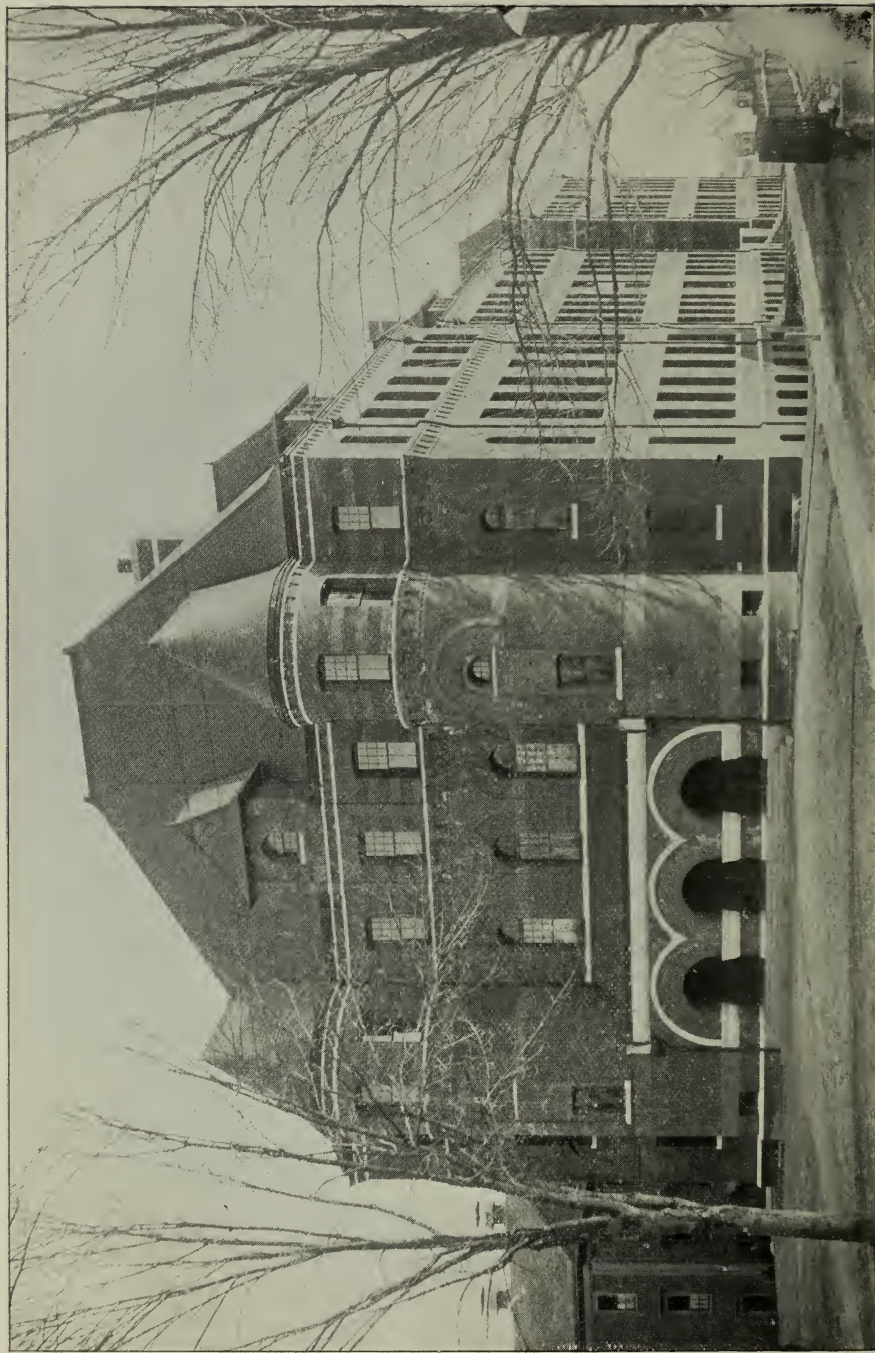
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL





RESIDENCE HALL.

NORMAL SCHOOL.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

BRIDGEWATER
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
MASSACHUSETTS



1902 - 1903

TERMS 140 AND 141

BOSTON: WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO.
STATE PRINTERS, 18 POST OFFICE SQUARE
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THREE ❀ ❀ ❀

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1903.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

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HIS HONOR CURTIS GUILD, JR., *Lieutenant Governor.*

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	Term expires.
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Mrs. KATE GANNETT WELLS Boston .	May 25, 1904.
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GEORGE I. ALDRICH, A.M. Newtonville .	May 25, 1906.
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ELIJAH B. STODDARD, A.M. Worcester .	May 25, 1908.
GEORGE H. CONLEY, A.M. Boston .	May 25, 1909.

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CLERK AND TREASURER.

C. B. TILLINGHAST Boston.

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JAMES W. MACDONALD, A.M.	Stoneham.

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BESSIE LOUISE BARNES.

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LILLIE EVELINE MERRITT.

Assistant in Drawing.

LILLIAN ANDERSON HICKS.

Supervisor of Practice Teaching and Child Study.

CHARLES H. BIXBY.

Accountant and Clerical Assistant.

MODEL SCHOOL.

BRENELLE HUNT, Principal. Grade IX.

ADELAIDE REED, Grade IX.

JENNIE BENNETT, Grade V.

MARTHA M. BURNELL, Grade VIII.

MARY L. WALLACE, Grade IV.

SARAH V. PRICE, Grade VII.

SARAH W. TURNER, Grade III.

NELLIE M. BENNETT, Grade VI.

ANNIE LAWRIE SAWYER, Grade II.

FLORA M. STUART, Grade I.

CLARA RACHEL BENNETT, Grade I.

Kindergarten.

ANNE M. WELLS.

FRANCES P. KEYES, Assistant.

School Days are marked by Full-face Figures; Vacations and Holidays are marked by Light-face Figures.

... 1903 ...

JULY.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
∴	∴	∴	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	∴

AUGUST.

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SEPTEMBER.

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OCTOBER.

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NOVEMBER.

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DECEMBER.

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... 1904 ...

JANUARY.

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FEBRUARY.

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MARCH.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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APRIL.

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MAY.

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JUNE.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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26	27	28	29	30	∴	∴

CALENDAR.

SIXTY-FOURTH SCHOOL YEAR, 1903-1904.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

1903.

PUBLIC GRADUATION . . .	Tuesday, June 23, 10 A.M.
FIRST ENTRANCE EXAMINATION .	Thursday, Friday, June 25 and 26.
SECOND ENTRANCE EXAMINATION .	Tuesday, Wednesday, September 8 and 9.
SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS . . .	Thursday, September 10.
THANKSGIVING RECESS . . .	November 25 to November 30, inclusive.
CHRISTMAS RECESS . . .	December 24 to January 4, inclusive.

1904.

FIRST TERM ENDS . . .	Tuesday, February 2.
SECOND TERM BEGINS . . .	Wednesday, February 3.
SPRING RECESS . . .	March 26 to April 4, inclusive.
PUBLIC GRADUATION . . .	Tuesday, June 21, 10 A.M.
FIRST ENTRANCE EXAMINATION .	Thursday, Friday, June 23 and 24.
SECOND ENTRANCE EXAMINATION .	Tuesday, Wednesday, September 6 and 7.

MODEL SCHOOL.

1903.

SCHOOL YEAR ENDS . . .	Monday night, June 22.
SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS . . .	Tuesday, September 8.
THANKSGIVING RECESS . . .	November 25 to November 30, inclusive.
CHRISTMAS RECESS . . .	December 24 to January 4, inclusive.

1904.

SPRING RECESS . . .	March 26 to April 4, inclusive.
SCHOOL YEAR ENDS . . .	Monday night, June 20.
SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS . . .	Tuesday, September 6.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Entrance examinations on the dates given above begin at 9 o'clock A.M., in the assembly hall. Candidates are to be present at the opening and on both days. They should come prepared to stay in September, as the term begins on the following day. Accommodations during examination may be had at Normal Hall.

For information about the school address the principal at Bridgewater.

STUDENTS.

FOR YEAR BEGINNING SEPT. 11, 1902.

SPECIAL COURSE.

Keith, Effie Almira . . .	Boston University .	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Smith, Grace Trowbridge . .	Mt. Holyoke College .	<i>Longmeadow.</i>
Harvey, John Henry* . . .	Bridgewater Normal .	<i>Rock.</i>
	School.	
Egerton, Ethel . . .	Bridgewater Normal .	<i>Newton Center.</i>
	School.	
Eustis, (Mrs.) Mary Florence .	Salem Normal School	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Leonard, Harriet Agnes . .	Castleton, Vt. Normal	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
	School.	
Reed, Alta M. . . .	Farmington, Me. Nor-	<i>West Roxbury.</i>
	mal School.	
Williams, Carolyn Elizabeth .	Johnson, Vt. Normal	<i>Hudson.</i>
	School.	
Bean, Gorda Nana . . .	Teacher . . .	<i>Boston.</i>
Clark, Mattie Gray* . . .	Teacher . . .	<i>Ludlow Center.</i>
Crowell, Persis Addy . . .	Teacher . . .	<i>Woods Hole.</i>
Gilbert, Jennie Sampson . .	Teacher . . .	<i>Southbridge.</i>
Guild, Julia Ethel* . . .	Teacher . . .	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Learned, Fanny Heywood . .	Teacher . . .	<i>Fall River.</i>
Lermond, Olive Morton* . .	Teacher . . .	<i>Mansfield.</i>
MacDonald, Mary Jeannette .	Teacher . . .	<i>Boston.</i>
Morss, Louise Knoll . . .	Teacher . . .	<i>Bradford.</i>
Newman, Ada Elizabeth . .	Teacher . . .	<i>Newburyport.</i>
Worthing, Florence E.* . .	Teacher . . .	<i>Melrose.</i>

Men, 1; women, 18.

FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

Boyden, Ethel	<i>Bridgewater</i> . . .	Entered 1898.
Carroll, Michael Davitt . .	<i>East Bridgewater</i> . .	" 1899.
Matossian, Jesse	<i>Aintab, Syria</i> . . .	" "
Pellissier, Robert Edouard .	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i> . .	" "
Vinal, William Gould . . .	<i>Norwell</i>	" "
Clapp, Ida May	<i>Scituate</i>	" "

* Present first term of year.

Gunn, Sarah Cameron	<i>Dedham</i>	Entered 1899.
Lawrence, Amy Winifred	<i>Lebanon, N. H. . . .</i>	" "
Payson, Lula Estelle	<i>Camden, Me. . . .</i>	" "
Valentine, Jennie Judith	<i>Fairhaven</i>	" "
Waterman, Bessie Everson	<i>Campello</i>	" "
Gould, Joseph Francis	<i>Rockland</i>	" 1900.
Hapgood, Arthur Williams	<i>Uxbridge</i>	" "
McDonnell, John Martin	<i>Rockland</i>	" "
Miller, Chester Frederic	<i>Bridgewater</i>	" "
Walter, Charles Wesley	<i>Barre</i>	" "
Blake, Emily Stetson	<i>New Bedford</i>	" "
Hayward, Lucy Everett	<i>Halifax</i>	" "
McTaggart, Eliza Agnes	<i>Plymouth</i>	" "
Aherne, Cornelius Francis	<i>North Abington</i>	" 1901.
Freeman, Thomas Eli	<i>Bridgewater</i>	" "
Mahoney, David	<i>Rockland</i>	" "
Sadler, Edward T. N. . . .	<i>New Bedford</i>	" "
Donovan, Annie Louise	<i>Rockland</i>	" "
Hadley, Mary Elizabeth	<i>Goffstown, N. H. . . .</i>	" "
Hayes, Mary Anne	<i>Bridgewater</i>	" "
Hersey, Ione Thurston	<i>Medford</i>	" "
Jameson, Mildred Louise	<i>Brockton</i>	" "
Osborn, Raida	<i>Edgartown</i>	" "
Shaw, Phoebe Ethelle	<i>Mattapoisett</i>	" "
Tolman, Laura Bird	<i>Winchester</i>	" "
Freeman, Omer Alden*	<i>Whitman</i>	" 1902.
Hooley, Michael Aloysius	<i>South Boston</i>	" "
Keefe, John Edward, Jr.,	<i>South Boston</i>	" "
King, Theodore Williams	<i>Taunton</i>	" "
O'Brien, Frederick James	<i>South Boston</i>	" "
O'Donnell, Frank Joseph	<i>Bridgewater</i>	" "
Stevens, George William	<i>Nantucket</i>	" "
Carroll, Ellen Elizabeth	<i>East Bridgewater</i>	" "
Farnum, Clara Lillian	<i>Brockton</i>	" "
Fotch, Emma Margaret	<i>South Boston</i>	" "
Lovell, Nellie Mae	<i>Brockton</i>	" "
McAlister, Alice Josephine	<i>Bradford</i>	" "
Padelford, Ruth Russell	<i>Taunton</i>	" "
Perry, Estella Alicia	<i>Winchester</i>	" "
Sanborn, Grace Eugenie	<i>North Middleboro</i>	" "
Shaw, Clara Merton	<i>Bridgewater</i>	" "

Men, 20; women, 27.

* Present first term of year.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

Handy, Anson Burgess . . .	<i>Cataumet</i> . . .	Entered 1900.
Northcott, John Warren . . .	<i>Quincy</i> . . .	" "
Wilson, Henry Forrest . . .	<i>Gloucester</i> . . .	" "
Baker, Florence Adeline . . .	<i>Westwood</i> . . .	" "
Hammond, Helen Adair . . .	<i>Kingston</i> . . .	" "
Harding, Annie Laura . . .	<i>Cottage City</i> . . .	" "
Isherwood, Elsie May . . .	<i>New Bedford</i> . . .	" "
Keenan, Margaret Winifred . . .	<i>Southbridge</i> . . .	" "
King, Tina Marie . . .	<i>Wollaston</i> . . .	" "
Mann, Grace Leonard . . .	<i>East Bridgewater</i> . . .	" "
Reed, Lucie Estes . . .	<i>Brockton</i> . . .	" "
Wing, Irma Ethyl . . .	<i>West Medford</i> . . .	" "
Eldridge, Alberto Morton . . .	<i>South Chatham</i> . . .	" 1901.
Blair, Fanny Goucher . . .	<i>Bridgewater</i> . . .	" "
Broderick, Katherine . . .	<i>Woods Hole</i> . . .	" "
Cheves, Annie Dryden . . .	<i>Lanesville</i> . . .	" "
Estes, Florence Vining . . .	<i>South Hanson</i> . . .	" "
Gammons, Ruth Mildred . . .	<i>Bridgewater</i> . . .	" "
Kimball, Mary Lee . . .	<i>Hingham Center</i> . . .	" "
Kirmayer, Lillian Marie . . .	<i>Bridgewater</i> . . .	" "
Lynch, Catherine Florentine . . .	<i>Brockton</i> . . .	" "
Raymond, Gertrude Eleanor . . .	<i>Whitman</i> . . .	" "
Saunders, Una . . .	<i>Lanesville</i> . . .	" "
Shipman, Julia Mary . . .	<i>Boston</i> . . .	" "
Sias, Mabel Stuart* . . .	<i>Milton</i> . . .	" "
Williams, Charlotte Louise* . . .	<i>West Bridgewater</i> . . .	" "
Bagley, Anna Marion . . .	<i>Haverhill</i> . . .	" 1902.
Collins, Alice Eloise . . .	<i>Lawrence</i> . . .	" "
Coveney, Annie Maria . . .	<i>Somerville</i> . . .	" "
Croft, Joanna Dow . . .	<i>Enosburg Falls, Vt.</i> . . .	" "
Megley, Kathryn Mary . . .	<i>Holbrook</i> . . .	" "
O'Donnell, Elizabeth Grace* . . .	<i>Brockton</i> . . .	" "
Parker, Leila May . . .	<i>Springfield</i> . . .	" "
Smith, Gertrude Emma . . .	<i>Great Barrington</i> . . .	" "

Men, 4 ; women, 30.

* Present first term of year.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

CLASS OF 1900.

Aldrich, Mabel Huntley*	.	.	.	.	.	Franklin.
Bates, Lucinda Mabel	.	.	.	.	.	East Wareham.
Brown, Edith Burton*	.	.	.	.	.	Brockton.
Connors, Mary Bella*	.	.	.	.	.	Fall River.
Crawford, Alice Marian*	.	.	.	.	.	Winchester.
Dunbar, Grace Louise*	.	.	.	.	.	Stoughton.
Gifford, Mabel T.	.	.	.	.	.	Fall River.
Grady, Marguerite Jane*	.	.	.	.	.	Brockton.
Hayward, Frances Larcom*	.	.	.	.	.	Easton.
Higgins, Beulah Wadsworth*	.	.	.	.	.	Sandwich.
Law, Elizabeth*	.	.	.	.	.	Waltham.
Lindsay, Helena Miller*	.	.	.	.	.	Andover.
Luther, Cora Wheaton*	.	.	.	.	.	Somerset.
Reid, Gertrude Louise*	.	.	.	.	.	East Weymouth.
Smyth, Marguerite Teresa*	.	.	.	.	.	Fall River.
Sweeney, Ellen Congdon*	.	.	.	.	.	South Dartmouth.
Williams, Agnes Sophie	.	.	.	.	.	Taunton.

Men, 0 ; women, 17.

CLASS OF 1901.

Alden, Harriet Elizabeth	.	.	.	.	.	Campello.
Allen, Bertha Inza	.	.	.	.	.	Fall River.
Allen, Sara Thomas	.	.	.	.	.	Dartmouth.
Boyle, Elizabeth Susanna	.	.	.	.	.	Sandwich.
Boynton, Anna Lois	.	.	.	.	.	East Pepperell.
Brickett, Blanche Merrill	.	.	.	.	.	Salem.
Brightman, Carolyn Parker	.	.	.	.	.	New Bedford.
Brooks, Mary Ella	.	.	.	.	.	Brockton.
Burns, Margarita Elizabeth	.	.	.	.	.	Hingham.
Byam, Henrietta F. E.	.	.	.	.	.	Milford, N. H.
Chace, Josephine	.	.	.	.	.	Fall River.
Clarkson, Charlotte May	.	.	.	.	.	Fall River.
Cobb, Helena Porter	.	.	.	.	.	Hull.
Cronin, Anna Loretta	.	.	.	.	.	East Weymouth.
Crowley, Anna Clare	.	.	.	.	.	Abington.
Curtin, Abigail Agnes	.	.	.	.	.	Norwood.

* Present first term of year.

Delano, Nettie May	<i>Rockland.</i>
Dix, Lulu Marion	<i>Somerville.</i>
Ferrer, Linna Maude	<i>Southbridge.</i>
Finley, Lois Horton	<i>Randolph.</i>
Gibbons, Ellen Maria	<i>Hingham Center.</i>
Gilroy, Ella Louise	<i>Taunton.</i>
Glavin, Gertrude Helen	<i>Methuen.</i>
Godsell, Mary	<i>Quincy Point.</i>
Griswold, Kate Matilda	<i>Felchville, Vt.</i>
Grover, Hattie Beatrice	<i>West Roxbury.</i>
Guigon, Caroline Hall	<i>Franklin.</i>
Hall, Ednah Snow	<i>Fall River.</i>
Hannan, Helen Marion	<i>Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.</i>
Holden, Mary Edna	<i>Westford.</i>
Holmes, Jane Standish	<i>Rockland.</i>
Hopkins, Florence Mitchell	<i>Somerville.</i>
Horne, Alta May	<i>Wolfborough, N. H.</i>
Howe, Gladys Worth	<i>Waltham.</i>
Howe, Louise Manning*	<i>Waltham.</i>
Howes, Bessie Crowell	<i>Woods Hole.</i>
Hume, Viola Waters	<i>North Stoughton.</i>
Ilsley, Anna Laura	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Johnson, Gertrude Lenore	<i>Fall River.</i>
Kennedy, Ada Foster	<i>North Plymouth.</i>
Kiley, Ella Martha	<i>Somerville.</i>
Kimball, Elizabeth Oliver	<i>East Walpole.</i>
Lydon, Gertrude Anna*	<i>Abington.</i>
Maguire, Ella J. R.	<i>Hingham Center.</i>
Marshall, Margaret Jane	<i>Brockton.</i>
Mason, Ethel Blanche	<i>Maynard.</i>
Mayhew, Vesta Whittier	<i>North Tisbury.</i>
McCarthy, Emma Frances	<i>East Weymouth.</i>
McCool, Catherine Gertrude	<i>Brockton.</i>
McDonald, Mildred Flora	<i>North Abington.</i>
Metcalf, Edith Lois	<i>Franklin.</i>
Moran, Gertrude Lillian	<i>Weymouth Center.</i>
Murphy, Mary Agnes	<i>Norwood.</i>
Oleson, Mary Hall	<i>Warren.</i>
Phinney, Lucinda Estelle	<i>Cotuit.</i>
Rogers, Grace Ethelyn	<i>Westborough.</i>
Sanders, Bertha Elizabeth	<i>Lanesville.</i>
Scott, Edna Florence	<i>Somerville.</i>

* Present first term of year.

Sheehan, Mary Ellen*	<i>Middleborough.</i>
Smith, Margaret Jane	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Taunton.</i>
Smith, Mima	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Whitman.</i>
Stuart, Ina Belle	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Fall River.</i>
Sykes, Mabel Lavinia	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Fall River.</i>
Tew, Alma Preston	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Taunton.</i>
Thompson, Josie Adelaide	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Hopkinton.</i>
Tillson, Blanche King	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>South Carver.</i>
Wadleigh, Edith Carlisle	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>North Falmouth.</i>
Walker, Annie Ethel	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Dighton.</i>
Wilcomb, Alice Emma*	<i>Boston.</i>

Men, 0 ; women, 69.

CLASS OF 1902.

Carter, Clarence Henry	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Cochituate.</i>
French, Arthur Tapley	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Graham, John Henry	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>East Boston.</i>
Perry, Harold Edgar	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Abbot, Harriett Lincoln	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Andover.</i>
Alexander, Grace Abbott	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Hyde Park.</i>
Allen, Bessie Bradford	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Turner Village, Me.</i>
Bailey, Bessie Baker	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Middleborough.</i>
Baker, Lillian A.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Milton.</i>
Batchelder, Helen Frances	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Everett.</i>
Bates, Gertrude	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Brockton.</i>
Beal, Helen Reed	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Abington.</i>
Beaudry, Elizabeth Bertha	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Reading.</i>
Belcher, Florence Alma	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Holbrook.</i>
Bemis, Bertha May	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Spencer.</i>
Benner, Adelaide	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Medford.</i>
Boyle, Katharine Agnes	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Taunton.</i>
Brackett, Maude Ellsworth	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Brockton.</i>
Brooks, Mattie	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Haverhill.</i>
Bumpus, Bertha Adelaide	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Bourne.</i>
Campbell, Flora Washburne	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>East Taunton.</i>
Carter, Ethelyn Eastman	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Somerville.</i>
Chase, Edith	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Wallingford, Conn.</i>
Clark, Elizabeth Roberts	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>North Hadley.</i>
Clark, Winnie Angeline	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Stoughton.</i>
Daley, Margaret Theresa	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Fall River.</i>

* Present first term of year.

Damon, Clara Louise	<i>Marshfield.</i>
Davis, Florence Joyce	<i>Taunton.</i>
Devine, Fannie Marie	<i>Randolph.</i>
Downey, Elizabeth Agnes	<i>New Bedford.</i>
Downing, Lillie Hale	<i>Medford.</i>
Doyle, Margaret Elizabeth	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Fenton, Agnes. Mable	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Fitzgerald, Helen Josephine	<i>Taunton.</i>
Gay, Phyllis Elizabeth	<i>Groton.</i>
Gillen, Agnes Florence	<i>Andover.</i>
Gilmartin, Mary Alice	<i>New Bedford.</i>
Guild, Edith Frances	<i>Mansfield.</i>
Hawes, Bertha Delphine	<i>Stoughton.</i>
Hawes, Marion Louise	<i>Waltham.</i>
Hodge, Ethel Louise	<i>Holbrook.</i>
Howe, Alice Eva	<i>Brockton.</i>
Hunt, Lora Monroe	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Hunt, Mary Litchfield	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Johnson, Alice Nana	<i>Watertown.</i>
Johnston, Marion Achsah*	<i>Whitinsville.</i>
Jones, Eunice Adelaide	<i>Somerville.</i>
Jones, Stella Marie	<i>Holbrook.</i>
Joss, Alice Forbes	<i>Quincy.</i>
Keith, Bethia Stetson	<i>Myricksville.</i>
Kemp, Avis Mildred	<i>Manchester, N. H.</i>
Kendrick, Edythe Crosby	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Kenney, Gertrude Agatha	<i>Medway.</i>
Lane, Alice Boswell	<i>Rockland.</i>
Lane, Elizabeth Mary	<i>Weymouth.</i>
Libby, Lena Burbank	<i>Scarborough, Me.</i>
Lucas, Zelma Butler	<i>Plymouth.</i>
Luce, Donna Etta	<i>Brockton.</i>
McCarthy, Margaret Frances	<i>Walpole.</i>
McIntyre, Catherine Marea	<i>Brockton.</i>
McLaughlin, Laurinda	<i>Mansfield.</i>
McManama, Agnes Louise	<i>Waltham.</i>
McManama, Sarah Cecelia	<i>Waltham.</i>
Merrill, Edna Lena	<i>Manchester, N. H.</i>
Mitchell, Margaret Scott*	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Morrissey, Alice Virginia	<i>Milton.</i>
O'Connell, Frances Marguerite	<i>Canton.</i>
Packard, Mildred	<i>Campello.</i>

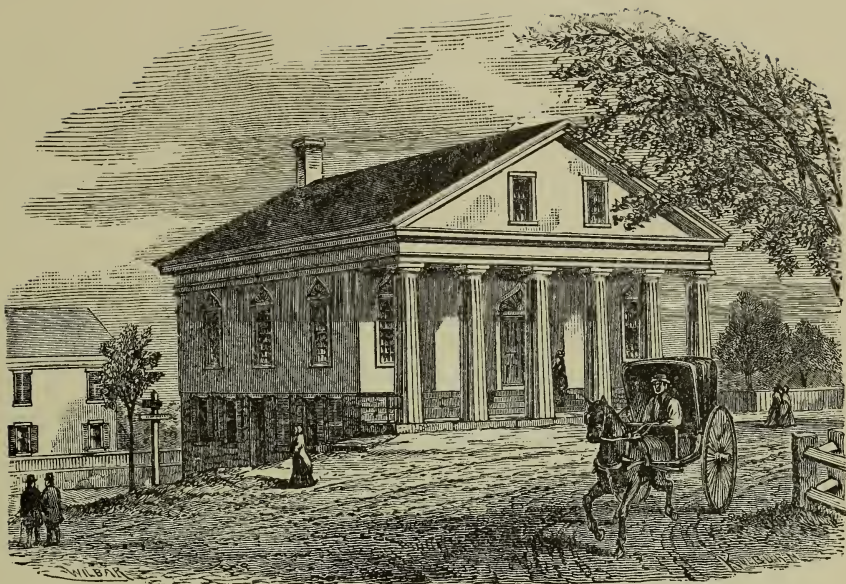
* Present first term of year.

Patterson, Mary Webber	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Wollaston.</i>
Poole, Marian	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Preston, Mary Louise	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Springfield.</i>
Reynolds, Alice Louise	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Randolph.</i>
Ronaldson, Ethel Ann	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Springfield.</i>
Shaw, Sarah Murdock	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Middleborough.</i>
Sweetser, Edith Pearl	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Melrose.</i>
Tarleton, Florence Evangeline	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Concord, N. H.</i>
Tavender, Mildred Harriett	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Atlantic.</i>
Taylor, Ethel Louise	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Medford.</i>
Turner, Charlotte Louisa	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Campello.</i>
Vaughan, Bertha Florence	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Carver.</i>
Waldron, Bertha Elizabeth	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Taunton.</i>
Warren, Helen Margaret	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>South Acton.</i>
Warren, Ivanetta M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Ashland.</i>
Webster, Florence Dyer	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Waltham.</i>
Westcott, Anna	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>White Rock, Me.</i>
Wilcox, Mary Isabelle	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Newport, N. H.</i>
Wilson, Mabelle Almira	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Springfield.</i>
Winans, Edna Avis	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Springfield.</i>

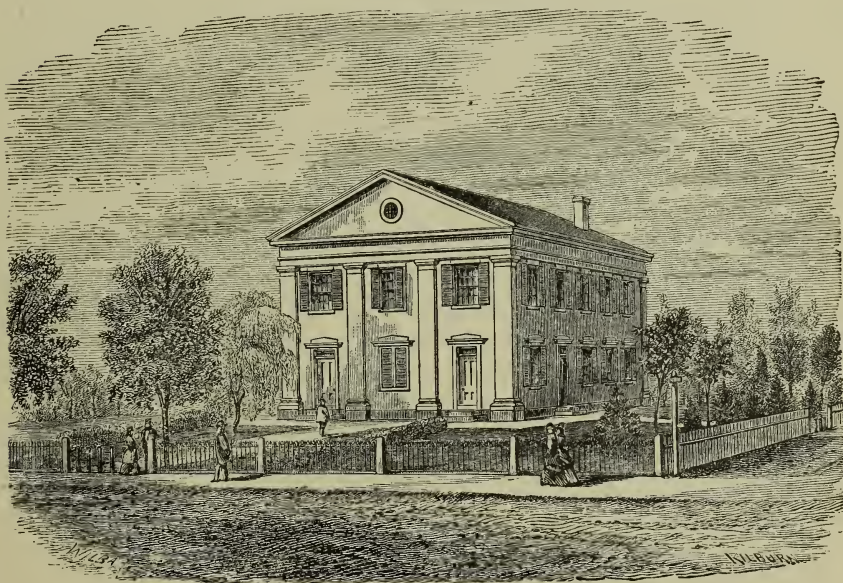
Men, 4 ; women, 84.

SUMMARY.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Special Course	1	18	19
Four Years' Course	20	27	47
Intermediate Course	4	30	34
Elementary Course			
Class of 1900	0	17	17
Class of 1901	0	69	69
Class of 1902	4	84	88
Number for the year	29	245	274
Number admitted this year	11	115	126
Whole number admitted to the school	1,318	3,838	5,156
Number graduated last year	14	59	73
Number receiving certificates, special course	2	22	24
Whole number of graduates	877	2,450	3,327
Number of graduates from four years' course	144	134	278
Number enrolled in the model school	468	219	249



OLD TOWN HALL, HOME OF THE SCHOOL THE FIRST SIX YEARS.



THE FIRST STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING IN AMERICA.
Erected in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1846.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

This school is one of the first three State normal schools on this continent.

Hon. Edmund Dwight of Boston offered to furnish ten thousand dollars, "to be expended under the direction of the Board of Education for qualifying teachers for our common schools," on condition that the Legislature would appropriate for the same purpose an equal amount. On the 19th of April, 1838, the Legislature passed a resolve accepting this offer. The Board decided to establish three schools for the education of teachers, each to be continued three years, as an experiment, and on May 30, 1838, voted to establish one of these schools in the county of Plymouth. On Dec. 28, 1838, the Board voted to establish the other two at Lexington and Barre. Prominent men in Plymouth County spent nearly two years in the endeavor to raise ten thousand dollars for the erection of new buildings for the school. The towns of Abington, Wareham, Plymouth, Duxbury and Marshfield voted to make appropriations for the school from the surplus revenue which had just before been divided by the general government. After vigorous competition it was decided to locate the school at Bridgewater, whereupon some of the towns refused to redeem their pledges, and the funds were not realized. Bridgewater granted to the school the free use of its town hall for three years, and the next three years the school paid a rental of fifty dollars a year. Here, by the skill and genius of its first principal, Nicholas Tillinghast, the experiment of a State normal school in the Old Colony was successfully performed. **The school was opened Sept. 9, 1840,** with a class of twenty-eight pupils, seven men and twenty-one women. In 1846 the State, with the liberal co-operation of the town of Bridgewater and its citizens, provided a permanent home for the school in the first State normal school building erected in America.

The school has had only three principals. Nicholas Tillinghast was principal the first thirteen years, and he devoted himself unsparingly to the work of establishing it upon a broad and deep foundation. By his persistent, thorough, self-forgetting and noble work he exerted an influence that will not cease to be felt among the generations of this Commonwealth. No one man has done more to stimulate the thought and improve the work of teachers in this State than Mr. Tillinghast. When he entered upon his work these schools for teachers simply "had leave to be." The difficulties which had to be surmounted would have appalled a man of less heroic temperament.

Marshall Conant, the second principal, brought to the school a rich harvest of ripe fruit gathered in other fields, and immediately took up the work where his predecessor had left it, and carried it forward in the same spirit during the next seven years.

The growth of the school is shown by the enlargements made for its accommodation, as follows : —

In 1861 the school building was enlarged, increasing its capacity seventy per cent.

In 1869 Normal Hall, the first residence hall, was built, accommodating fifty-two students and the family of the principal.

In 1871 the school building was again enlarged, increasing its capacity fifty per cent.

In 1873 Normal Hall was enlarged so as to accommodate one hundred and forty-eight students.

In 1881 a new building was erected for physical and chemical laboratories in the rear of the school building and connected therewith.

In 1883 a farm of four and one-half acres was purchased and prepared to receive the sewage of the institution.

In 1886 "Boyden Park" was purchased for out-door recreations.

In 1887 Normal Grove was presented to the school by two of its alumni, Dr. Lewis G. Lowe and Samuel P. Gates.

In 1890 the school building erected in 1846, with its enlargements, was removed, and a new brick structure was erected at a cost of \$150,000. The same year the laboratory building erected in 1881 was converted into Woodward Hall, a residence hall accommodating thirty-two students.

In 1894 the school building was enlarged, increasing its capacity fifty per cent., at a cost of \$75,000.

In 1895 Tillinghast Hall, the third residence hall, a fine brick building accommodating seventy-two students, was erected ; also, a new steam laundry.

In 1846 the course of study extended through one year, three successive terms of fourteen weeks each. In 1855 the course was extended to three successive terms of twenty weeks each. In 1865 the course was extended to two years, four successive terms of twenty weeks. From the beginning students who desired could extend their course through additional terms, taking elective studies. In 1869 the four years' course was introduced, and an intermediate course, including the studies of the two years' course and electives from the advanced part of the four years' course, was also provided.

The average attendance per term for the first ten years of the school was fifty-three ; for the second decade, seventy-four ; for the third, ninety-two ; for the fourth, one hundred fifty-five ; for the fifth, one hundred ninety ; for the sixth, two hundred forty-five ; and for the last two years, two hundred sixty-eight.

A model school, or school of practice, was started at the opening of the normal school, and was conducted under the direct supervision of the principal of the normal school for eleven years, when it was discontinued. From that time onward the normal school has been a training school in its classes.

In 1880, by arrangement made with the town, the centre district public school near by was made a school of observation for the students of the normal school.

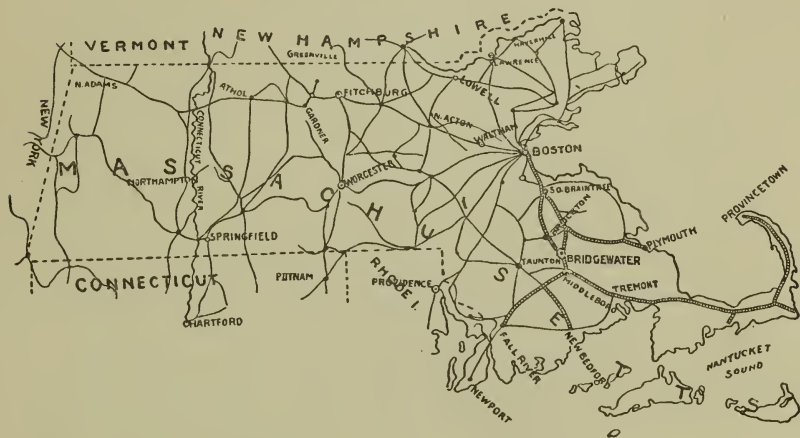
In 1891 the centre district public school, including eight grades, was taken into the new normal school building and became the model school for observation and practice by the normal students.

In 1893 a public kindergarten was opened as a part of the model school, to be used in training kindergartners.

In 1896 all the ninth grade pupils of the town were received into the model school, making this school to consist of all the grades below the high school.

LOCATION.

Bridgewater, one of the pleasantest and most healthful towns in Massachusetts, with a population of 6,000, is on the Old Colony Railroad, twenty-seven miles south of Boston.



BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The school building is a massive structure, its exterior of brick and marble, with slated roof, built in three blocks, with narrower connections, thus giving good light and air in all the rooms. It is eighty-seven feet wide in front, three hundred fourteen feet in length, and three stories and the basement in height. Front, rear and side entrances, ample corridors and easy stairways give easy entrance to all parts of the building and rapid exit therefrom.

In the basement are two lunch rooms, two play rooms, with toilet rooms for primary grades, two engine and fan rooms, engineer's room, gymnasium, two class rooms, and the industrial laboratory. On the first floor are a reception room, coat, cloak and toilet rooms, teachers' rooms, the library, class room for history, class rooms and toilet rooms for kindergarten, first, second and ninth grades, and for the supervisor of practice teaching. On the second floor are the principal's office and teachers' rooms, the assembly hall, — a large

pleasant hall furnished with reference books and adorned with pictures and memorial tablet, busts of eminent men and portraits of teachers, most of them the gifts of graduates of the school, — a class room for languages, four laboratories for natural science, including extensive collections, and teachers' rooms adjoining, the principal's class room, class room for English, class rooms and toilet rooms for third and fourth grades. On the third floor are two class rooms for mathematics, class room for vocal culture, three class rooms for drawing, two physical laboratories and teacher's room, two chemical laboratories and teacher's room, class room for languages, class rooms and toilet rooms for fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades. The attic gives ample storage room.

In its interior arrangement the building is admirably adapted to its purpose. It is one of the best equipped normal school buildings in the country. It is well supplied with water, heated and ventilated by the "fan system," has a heat-regulating apparatus, an electric time service and an electric light service.

Near by, in the same quadrangle, are the three residence halls, — Normal Hall, Woodward Hall and Tillinghast Hall. The buildings are ten minutes' walk from the railway station, have a good location near the centre of the village, upon a square three acres in extent, and the view from them is attractive.

Boyden Park includes six acres of land just across the street from the school lot. It has a beautiful pond, fine shade trees, and pleasant walks dividing it into open areas for tennis courts and other out-door sports, making an attractive place for healthful recreation. Normal Grove, adjoining the park, including one-half acre, is a fine grove of chestnut trees, affording a delightful summer retreat. South Field, just across the street on the south side, includes two acres of level ground for athletic sports.



TILLINGHAST HALL.

WOODWARD HALL.

BOYDEN PARK.

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

NORMAL HALL.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission must declare their intention to teach, to complete the course of study in the school, if possible, and to keep the requirements of the school faithfully. They must have attained the age of seventeen years, if young men, and sixteen years, if young women. Their fitness for admission will be determined: —

1. By their standing in a physical examination.

The Board of Education, on March 7, 1901, passed the following vote: "That the visitors of the several normal schools be authorized and directed to provide for a physical examination of candidates for admission to the normal schools, in order to determine whether they are free from any disease or infirmity which would unfit them for the office of teacher, and also to examine any student at any time in the course to determine whether his physical condition is such as to warrant his continuance in the school."

2. By their moral character.

Candidates must present a certificate of good moral character. They must give evidence of good intellectual capacity, be graduates of a high school whose courses of study have been approved by the State Board of Education, or they must have received, to the satisfaction of the principal and the Board of Visitors of the school, the equivalent of a good high school education. (See blank at the end of this catalogue.)

3. By their high school record.

Candidates are required to bring the record of their standing in conduct and scholarship in the high school, signed by the principal. A good record in the high school is one of the best recommendations the candidate can present.

4. By a written examination.

5. By an oral examination.

All candidates for admission, except those for the special courses, are required to take the entrance examination. The examinations for

admission to the normal schools take place at the close of the school year in June, and also at the beginning of the school year in September. (See calendar.) Private examinations cannot be given.

New classes are admitted to the normal schools only at the beginning of the fall term.

Tuition is free to members of the school who are residents of Massachusetts. By vote of the Board of Education, passed Feb. 1, 1900, "Each pupil from another State than Massachusetts, attending normal schools supported by this State, from and after the beginning of the autumn session of 1901, shall pay at the beginning of each half year session the sum of twenty-five dollars for the use of the school attended, except that in the normal art school the sum paid to the principal at the beginning of the session by each pupil from another State than Massachusetts shall be fifty dollars for each half year."

Persons who propose to apply for admission are requested to notify the principal of their intention as early as possible.

WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.

The written examination will embrace *one paper* upon each of the following groups, with a maximum time allowance of two hours for each of groups I., II. and IV., and of one hour for each of groups III. and V. :—

Group I. Languages.

(a) *English.* — The subjects for the examination will be the same as those generally agreed upon by the colleges and high technical schools of New England.

No candidate will be accepted whose written work in English is notably deficient in clear and accurate expression, spelling, punctuation, idiom, or division of paragraphs, or whose spoken English exhibits faults so serious as to make it inexpedient for the normal school to attempt their correction. The candidate's English, therefore, in all oral and written examinations will be subject to the requirements implied in the foregoing statement, and marked accordingly.

1. *Reading and Practice.* — A limited number of books will be set for reading. The candidate will be required to present evidence of a general knowledge of the subject-matter, and to answer simple questions on the lives of the authors. The form of the examination will usually be the writing of brief paragraphs on each of several topics to be chosen by the candidate from a considerable number set before him in the paper, and the aim will be to test his power of clear and accurate expression.

The books set for this part of the examination are : —

1903–1905. Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* and *Julius Cæsar*; *The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers* in *The Spectator*; Goldsmith's *The Vicar of Wakefield*; Coleridge's *The Ancient Mariner*; Scott's *Ivanhoe*; Carlyle's *Essay on Burns*; Tennyson's *The Princess*; Lowell's *The Vision of Sir Launfal*; George Eliot's *Silas Marner*.

2. *Study and Practice.* — This part of the examination presupposes a more careful study of each of the works named below. The examination will be upon subject-matter, form and structure, and will test the candidate's ability to express his knowledge with clearness and accuracy.

In addition, the candidate may be required to answer questions involving the essentials of English grammar, and questions on the leading facts in those periods of English literary history to which the prescribed work belongs.

The books set for this part of the examination are : —

1903–1905. Shakespeare's *Macbeth*; Milton's *Lycidas*, *Comus*, *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*; Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America*; Macaulay's *Essays on Milton and Addison*.

(b) *Either Latin or French.* — The translation at sight of simple prose, with questions on the usual forms and ordinary constructions and the writing of simple prose based in full or in part on the passage selected.

Group II. Mathematics.

(a) The elements of algebra through affected quadratic equations.

(b) The elements of plane geometry, including original work, both with theorems and problems.

Group III. United States History.

The examination calls for a knowledge of the history and civil government of Massachusetts and the United States, with related geography and so much of English history as is directly contributory to a knowledge of United States history.

Group IV. Sciences.

(a) *Physiology and Hygiene.* — The elementary facts of anatomy, the general functions of the various organs, the more obvious rules of health, and the effects of alcoholic drinks, narcotics and stimulants upon those addicted to their use.

(b) and (c), Any two of the following sciences, — *Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physical Geography*, — provided one of the two is either *Physics or Chemistry*. The elementary principles of these subjects so far as they may be presented in the courses usually devoted to them in good high schools.

Group V. Drawing and Music.

(a) *Drawing.* — Mechanical and freehand drawing, enough to enable the candidate to draw a simple object, like a box or a pyramid or a cylinder, with plan and elevation to scale, and to make a free-hand sketch of the same in perspective. Also, any one of the three topics, — form, color and arrangement.

(b) *Music.* — Such elementary facts as an instructor should know in teaching singing in the schools, including major and minor keys, simple two, three, four and six part measures, the fractional divisions of the pulse or beat, the chromatic scale, the right use of the foregoing elements in practice, and the translation in musical notation of simple melodies or of time phrases sung or played.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

The candidate will be required to read aloud. He will also be questioned orally, either upon some of the foregoing subjects or upon matters of common interest to him and the school, at the discretion



HISTORY AND LITERATURE LIBRARY.



PEDAGOGICAL LIBRARY.

of the examiners. In this interview the object is to ascertain the candidate's personal characteristics and his use of language, and to give him an opportunity to furnish any evidence of qualification that might not otherwise become known to his examiners.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

I. Candidates may be admitted to a preliminary examination a year in advance of their final examination, provided they offer themselves in one or more of the following groups, each group to be presented in full:—

II. Mathematics.

III. History.

IV. Sciences.

V. Drawing and Music.

Preliminary examinations must be taken in June.

Every candidate for a preliminary examination must present a certificate of preparation in the group, or groups chosen, or in the subjects thereof. (See blank at the end of this catalogue.)

2. The group known as "*I. Languages*" must be reserved for the final examinations. It will doubtless be found generally advisable that the group known as "*IV. Sciences*" should also be so reserved.

Candidates for the final or complete examinations are earnestly advised to present themselves, as far as practicable, in June. Division of the final or complete examinations between June and September is permissible, but it is important that the work for the September examinations, which so closely precede the opening of the school, shall be kept down to a minimum.

If the work of a good high school course, either the college preparatory or the general course, has been well done the candidate should have no difficulty in meeting the requirements of the examination in subject-matter.

If the candidate passes a satisfactory examination in a sufficient number of the required subjects to indicate that he is competent to take the course of study in the school he will be admitted, and the conditions on the other subjects may be worked off as the course proceeds. All conditions must be removed before the beginning of the last term of the course.

THE SCHOOL YEAR AND TERMS.

The school year, beginning in September, is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, including a recess of one week each term, with daily sessions of not less than five hours per day for five days in the week.

There is no session of the school on Saturday. The sessions are from 9.15 A.M. to 12.10 P.M., and from 1.30 P.M. to 3.55 P.M.

DESIGN OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The function of the State normal school is to educate teachers for the schools of the State. The State supports its public schools for the education of its children. It supports the normal school that its children may have better teachers.

The first requisite in the discharge of its function is that the normal school shall inspire the student with the spirit of the true teacher.

It is vitally important to awaken in the normal student a just appreciation of the work of the teacher, the feeling that he must have the spirit of service, must love his work, love his pupils, that he has a mission which he must accomplish, and come to his pupils, as the Great Teacher comes to men, that they may have life abundantly.

The second requisite is that the normal student shall be carefully led through the educational study of the subjects of the public school curriculum, that he may learn how to use each in the teaching process and thereby learn the method of teaching. The normal school is made professional, not by the exclusion of these studies from its course, but by the inclusion of the educational study of them; all the studies of the normal school are to be studied in their direct bearing upon the teaching process.

In the elementary and secondary school the student is a learner, seeking the knowledge of the object and the discipline which comes from right exertion in learning. In the normal school he is a teacher; he must think the object as the learner thinks it, he must also think the process by which the learner knows, and he must think the means the teacher is to use to cause the learner to take the steps of this process. The study of the subject for teaching is educational study.

The third requisite is that the school should lead the normal student, after the educational study of the subjects of the school curriculum, through the broader study of man, body and mind, to find the principles of education which underlie all true teaching. This study is invaluable for its influence "in expanding the mind, enlarging the views, elevating the aims and strengthening the character of the student." This study is to be followed by a careful analysis of the art of teaching, school organization, school government, school laws, and the history of education. In this study the student is constantly referring to his experience in the educational study of subjects, for illustrations of the general views he is now discussing.

The fourth requisite is that the normal student shall be led to make a practical study of children, which he should do as fully as possible throughout the course, under intelligent suggestion; that he should have ample observation under intelligent guidance in all the grades of a good public school; that in the latter part of the course, when he has some just conception of the nature and method of true teaching, and when he has become acquainted with his pupils, he should have ample practice in teaching, under such supervision as he needs.

REGULAR COURSES OF STUDY.

THE ELEMENTARY COURSE.

I. The study of the principles, the method of teaching, and educational value of the following subjects : —

1. **Mathematics.** — Arithmetic and Book-keeping, Algebra, Plane Geometry.

2. **English.** — Reading, Oral and Written Composition, Grammar, Rhetoric, English and American Literature.

3. **Sciences.** — The Elements of Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoölogy ; Geography, Physiology and Hygiene.

4. **History.** — History and Civil Polity of the United States and of Massachusetts.

5. **Drawing, Vocal Music, Physical Training, Manual Training.**

II. The Study of Man, body and mind, for the principles of education ; the study of the applications of these principles in the art of teaching, school organization and school government ; the history of education ; the school laws of Massachusetts.

Observation and Practice in the Model School.

The time required for the completion of this course depends upon the ability of the student. It may be completed in two years by an able student, but it should have three years for properly performing the work. In many cases more than two years are insisted upon. A diploma is given when the course is satisfactorily completed.

The graduates of this course are in quick demand for teaching in primary and grammar grades:

THE THREE YEARS' COURSE.

This course includes the subjects of the elementary course, with electives from the advance studies of the four years' course. It meets the wants of those who desire elective studies ; also gives opportunity for more extended practice in the model school. A diploma is given upon the satisfactory completion of this course.

This broader preparation better fits the graduates from this course for positions in primary and grammar grades and for departmental teaching in these grades.

THE FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

This course, which is a distinct course from the beginning, includes the *maximum* work in the subjects of the elementary course and the following subjects for the same ends:—

Mathematics.—Algebra, Geometry, Analytical Geometry and Trigonometry.

Science.—Physics, Chemistry and Mineralogy, Botany, Zoölogy, Geology, Astronomy.

Language.—Reading, Drawing, English Literature, Latin and French required; Greek and German, as the principal and visitors of the school shall decide.

History.—General History, History of Education, Child Study.

A diploma is given when this course is satisfactorily completed.

This course fits the graduates from it to teach in grammar schools, to be principals of grammar schools and of some high schools, principal's assistants, and assistants in high schools; and not a few after successful experience in teaching have become superintendents of schools, and teachers in normal schools.

KINDERGARTEN COURSE.

(The conditions for admission to this course are the same as for the other regular courses.)

The kindergarten course requires not less than two years for its completion. One year or more of study and training in the elementary course, to take the following subjects:—

Geometry, Arithmetic, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoölogy, Physiology, English I. and II., Music, Drawing, Gymnastics and the Study of Man. The second year will be spent in the kindergarten, the forenoon in observation and teaching, the afternoon in the special study of kindergarten work.

Students well prepared to enter upon the kindergarten course may complete it in two years. The best kindergarten course is for the student to take the complete elementary course, then add one year

for the special kindergarten work. This fits one for both the kindergarten and the elementary grades. The principalship of the kindergarten is one of the most responsible positions in the whole range of teaching, and calls for the most careful preparation.

Diplomas are given to those who have satisfactorily completed this course.

COURSES FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES.

“The subjects of the advanced course of study for two years are as follows : —

The Study of Man, body and mind, for the principles of education ; The Art of Teaching, School Organization, School Government ; History of Education ; School Laws of Massachusetts ; and Child Study.

The principles and method of teaching the following subjects : —

Language and Literature. — English, French, German, Latin, and Greek.

Mathematics. — Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Analytical Geometry and Trigonometry.

Science. — Chemistry, Physics, Astronomy, Physical Geography, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoölogy, Physiology.

History. — General History, History of Education.

Drawing. — Vocal Music, Physical Culture, Manual Training.”

“Persons of maturity, of a high standing in college, and who give evidence of superior scholarship and special aptness to teach, may, with the approval of the principal of the school and the Board of Visitors, select from the above curriculum of study a course which may be completed in *one year*, and when such course is successfully completed they shall receive a certificate for the same. The requirement for admission to the advanced course of two years shall be a college course or its equivalent.”

The work is adapted to the special needs of the class. All the facilities of the normal and model school are available. The graduates from this department have all found good positions.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR TEACHERS.

Teachers of five years' experience in teaching, who bring satisfactory recommendations, may, with the consent of the principal



KINDERGARTEN.



DRAWING.

and of the Board of Visitors, select a course, including the course in the Study of Man, which may be completed in one year, and when such course is successfully completed they shall receive a certificate for the same. The entrance examination for the regular courses is not required for admission to this special course.

Graduates of this course have been in quick demand.

Required Subjects. — First term, — The Study of Man, School Laws of Massachusetts. Second term, — History of Education, Child Study.

Elective Courses, wholly or in part : —

1. **Mathematics.** — Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Advanced Mathematics.

2. **Science.** — Mineralogy, Botany, Zoölogy, Physiology, Physiography, Geography, Geology, Astronomy, Chemistry, Physics.

3. **English.** — Reading, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Literature.

4. **History.** — English and United States History, General History.

5. Classics and Modern Languages.

6. Drawing, Vocal Music, Physical Training, Manual Training.

Graduates of normal schools may select a post-graduate course of one or two years, including the Study of Man.

RANGE OF STUDIES IN THE ELEMENTARY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR, FIRST TERM. — JUNIOR I.

ELEMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, so long as is necessary to indicate distinctly the principles and the method of the teaching in the school.

MATHEMATICS.

ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY, 4. * — The analysis of the subject to show what it includes. The definition, classification and division of lines, angles, surfaces and volumes, to teach the order and method of studying geometrical forms. The adaptation of lessons to different grades, and relation to drawing and arithmetic. The original demonstration of propositions concerning lines and angles, rectilinear figures, ratios and proportions, the relation of rectilinear figures to circles, to teach the method of finding general truths and their applications. Each pupil teaches and directs class exercises.

SCIENCES.

PHYSICS, 4. — Qualitative study of all divisions of the subject, for acquaintance with principles, for training in the use of principles in the interpretation of natural phenomena, and for familiarity with the application of principles in other subjects of study.

Quantitative work involving many of the principles previously studied.

Methods of teaching physics, with practice in their application; usefulness and value of the subject as an instrument of education.

CHEMISTRY, 4. — Analysis of the subject; method of chemical investigation; the conditions of successful work; how to record the results of the study; and method of teaching. The chemistry of common life: combustion, decay, fermentation, respiration, foods,

* The figure after the name of the study indicates the number of lessons a week in that study.

dyeing, bleaching ; metals and their uses. What parts of the subject in the different school grades. Each student prepares simple apparatus, performs experimental work, makes the applications and directs class exercises.

MINERALS, 2. — Typical minerals, rocks and soils — their varieties and classification. Laboratory exercises, to teach the method of determining the physical and chemical properties of mineral substances. Field work and individual collections, to familiarize students with the material to be used in schools. Adaptation of lessons to the different grades, and relation to geography. Each student is furnished with needed appliances and with specimens of each of the minerals studied. *Maximum work.* — Laboratory exercises, to teach the method of analyzing minerals by blow pipe and chemical tests.

INDUSTRIAL LABORATORY, 2. — Practical exercises with wood-working tools, for a mastery of rudimentary mechanical principles and as a preparation for laboratory work in science. A selected series of models, including several pieces of school appliances, is the basis of the course. The work includes the study of the model, making working sketches and specifications, intelligent selection of material, thinking out the order of the process, and actual construction at the bench. Later in the course blue prints are used, and in the last part no model is shown. Each pupil does the work.

ENGLISH.

ENGLISH I., 2. — Development of literary sense, by discerning the meaning and the plan of a piece of English. Development of appreciation of a piece of English.

ENGLISH II. — Development of power of literary expression. General view. The analysis of language, to show what it is. What it includes. Modes of using language. The elements, formation and primary meaning of words, spoken and written. Elementary composition. Elementary grammar, to teach how to train pupils in the use of language in school work.

DRAWING, 2. — Enrichment by color, — analyzed to determine how to develop the child's love of color into a discriminating appreciation of harmony.

Construction, — analyzed to find the most effective means of creating an appreciation of beautiful forms suited to the uses to which they are to be put.

Mechanical drawing, — made to find the best methods of training children to express their ideas readily and accurately.

VOCAL MUSIC, 4. — Principles and methods of teaching musical tones and their expression, and training pupils to the right use of the voice in singing at sight in all the keys. The laying out of lessons for different grades, and chorus singing. Each pupil conducts class exercises.

FIRST YEAR, SECOND TERM. — JUNIOR 2.

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC, 3. *Elementary course.* — The study of the principles and method of laying out the lessons and teaching in the primary grades the numbers to one thousand, with the expression, the operations upon, and the relations of the numbers. *Scientific course.* — The analysis of the subject, to show what parts shall be used in teaching. The study of the principles of the system of numbers, the expression, operations upon, and relations of numbers, and the method of laying out and teaching the subject in grammar grades. Each pupil conducts class exercises.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA, 4. — The analysis of the subject, to show what it includes. The notation, numerical processes, the use of the processes in simple equations, for the principles of the subject, and the method of laying out lessons and teaching the subjects. Its relation to arithmetic. Each pupil conducts class exercises.

SCIENCES.

BOTANY, 2. — Laboratory exercises on the method of teaching (1) how plants grow (2) parts of plants, their structure, function and adaptation (3) the range of plant forms, from the simplest types to the complex, (4) the principles of grouping plants into families, analyzing plants, and arranging an herbarium. Uses of plants — application to geography.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, 3. — The human body as a whole, its external and structural parts, general plan of the body, the general structure of the limbs and walls, and the different systems of the body, — digestive, absorbent, circulatory, respiratory, secretory, excretory, osseous, muscular and nervous. The structure of the human body, its different systems, their functions, the conditions of health.

The subject is taught by the aid of a human skeleton, a life-sized manikin, specimens of the internal organs, the dissection of specimens from the lower animals, and the microscopic examination of the various tissues of the body. Students prepare and conduct class exercises.

ENGLISH.

VOCAL CULTURE AND READING, 2. — The proper carriage of the body in sitting, standing, walking, talking and reading; enunciation, articulation, pronunciation and quality of voice, and reading, for the method of teaching.

ENGLISH II., 4. — *Secondary course in grammar.* — The analysis of the subject. The sentence and its parts; classes of words in a sentence, or parts of speech; kinds and parts of sentences; analysis of sentences, for the principles of construction, and the method of arranging lessons and teaching in different grades. Students prepare and conduct class exercises.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION. (1) — Ideas and words. Diction, good use, purity, propriety, precision, strength, harmony. (2) Thoughts and sentences. Paragraphs, chapters, description, narration, exposition. The method of teaching.

DRAWING, 4. — Appearance of objects — analyzed to find the underlying principles and how they may be best used in training the child to appreciate pictorial representation. Freehand drawings — made from nature and from still life, to learn how to lead the child to express his ideas easily and artistically.

PHYSICAL CULTURE, 2. — On the basis of the Ling system. (1) Practical work in the gymnasium; squad drills conducted by students. (2) Study of the principles of educational gymnastics, and their application in the Ling system. (3) Emergency lessons, — bandaging, transportation.

SECOND YEAR, THIRD TERM.—SENIOR 1.

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC, 4. — Study of the applications of arithmetic ; commercial papers ; and mensuration, for the method of teaching. The preparation of apparatus, and conducting class exercises by the students. Book-keeping, — exchange of property ; accounts, four forms, double and single entry, for the principles and method of teaching.

SCIENCES.

ZOOLOGY, 2. — Laboratory and field exercises, to teach the method of studying and teaching animals, — their habits, parts (structure and function), development and adaptations. Special emphasis on insects, birds and domestic animals, in preparation for the course of Nature study in the grades. Application to the study of geography. *Maximum work.* — More extended study of marine life, microscopic examination of minute parts, general summary of animal kingdom.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, 5 (for the half term.) — Laboratory exercises and field work, for the agencies producing changes in the crust of the earth, with special reference to teaching physical geography. Method of deriving theories of the structure of the earth, with emphasis on local geology. Each student has his place at the tables, analyzes rocks and soils, makes collections and prepares class exercises.

GEOGRAPHY, 5. *Elementary course* (for the half term). — Field work and laboratory exercises, to teach the method of studying and teaching (1) geographical objects, — relief forms, drainage forms, coast forms, forms of water ; winds, climate, soil, productions, people ; their expression by map symbols and map reading. (2) The earth as a whole, — form, rotation, land and water divisions, coast, relief, drainage, climate, soil, production, people. Especial attention is given to emphasizing the simple yet broad relations by which the earth is the home of man. (3) The continents are studied in the same general order. Simple geological phenomena which make clear how the continents affect life, and man's efforts to advantageously

adjust conditions to his progress are carefully considered. (4) The leading nations are studied, to indicate the connection of history and geography. Industrial and commercial conditions, and their effect on national and international relations are made prominent.

PHYSICAL TRAINING, 2. — In the gymnasium, on the basis of the Ling system. (1) Practical work in the gymnasium; squad and class drills conducted by students. (2) Study of the principles and applications of educational gymnastics, with special attention to the effects of gymnastic exercises. (3) Emergency lessons, — checking the flow of blood, resuscitation, transportation.

ENGLISH.

VOCAL CULTURE AND READING, 3. — Physical exercises; quality of voice, modulation and expression, and reading, with special reference to teaching in different grades.

ENGLISH III., 3. — A study of perception; memory and imagination; taste; the novel, wonderful and picturesque; beauty and sublimity; wit, humor and ridicule; figures of words, for the elements of rhetoric. The analysis of the subject, to show its contents; figurative language and style, for the principles which govern the right use of language; writing compositions and the method of teaching these.

DRAWING, 2. — Enrichment by historic ornament and by original design — analyzed to find the best means of leading the child to an appreciation of ornament which is historic and of modern design. (2) Freehand and mechanical drawings — made that the student may be prepared to train the child to draw historic ornament and original designs intelligently. (3) The fine arts, studied to enable students to lead the pupil to appreciate and enjoy the masterpieces of architecture, sculpture and painting.

Pencil and water color are the media used throughout the two years' course.

HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

A study of the development of English institutions, for the purpose of finding the principles on which United States History is based. Development of the constitutional government of Massachusetts and the United States.

The work is conducted in the library of history, to teach how to use a library.

Preparation of maps and tables, use of pictures, and study of sources of history.

Practice in conducting drill exercises and discussions.

Myths and historical stories for primary grades, reading of history in intermediate grades; how to study and teach the different phases of history in grammar grades.

Observation in the model school. Child study.

SECOND YEAR, FOURTH TERM.—SENIOR 2.

ENGLISH.

GEOGRAPHY, 4. *Scientific course* (for the half term). — Definition and division of geography; the form, size and motions of the earth; distribution of light and heat; comparison and classification of land, water, atmospheric forms; life of the continents. Causes of the relations which the earthly forms hold to man. The relations of the other sciences to geography. Original investigation, preparation of apparatus, and class teaching in both courses.

NATURE STUDY. — Preparation of a course of lessons on nature study and elementary science, in connection with the work in the training department.

PHYSICAL CULTURE, 2. — On the basis of the Ling system. (1) Practical work in the gymnasium; class drills conducted by students. (2) Study of the principles and applications of educational gymnastics, with special attention to teaching under public school conditions. Observation of and practice in teaching children. (3) Emergency lessons, — application of temporary splints, and review of resuscitation. Checking flow of blood, bandaging and transportation.

ENGLISH.

VOCAL CULTURE AND READING, 4. — Physical exercises; vocal exercises for expression; gesture; reading; teaching; and laying out the course in reading for different grades.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 5 (for the half term). — History of the English language. Poetry, — simple, narrative and lyrical poems; *Idyls of the King*, *Deserted Village*, *Paradise Lost*. Prose, — essays of Bacon, Addison, Lamb, Macaulay. In all, characteristics of thought and diction, with biography of authors and collateral reading, as a basis for the study of literature in the different grades of schools.

THE STUDY OF MAN, II.

A study of the structure, function and normal action of the human body, in preparation for the study of the mind.

A study of the mind in its three-fold activity of thought, feeling and will, through the observation of its activity in self, in other minds, and hearing and reading the reports of other observers of mind; for the purpose of deriving the principles of education and applying them in the lives of pupils.

A study of the principles of education derived from the study of man. A study of the art of teaching in the requisites for directing the unfolding and perfecting of the lives of pupils — knowledge of human nature, the individual pupil, the subject, selection and arrangement of subject-matter; the presentation of truth, the motives to study; study by the pupil; examination of pupils; object and method of criticism; the teacher's preparation. A study of the course of studies, method of teaching the studies in the course, and practice in teaching.

A study of school organization, to find what it is to organize a school. Advantages of a good organization. Opening of the school. Classification of the school. Distribution of studies. Arrangement of the exercises. Provisions relating to order.

A study of school government, to find what government is and what government requires in the governor and in the subject. What school government is, the teacher's right to govern, and the end of school government. The motives to be used in school government, and the method of their application.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION. SCHOOL LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Observation and practice in the model school.

THIRD YEAR.

The amount of work to be done to meet the demands upon the graduates from the elementary course is so large that some students find it necessary to take five or six terms for its accomplishment. Students have the opportunity to take a less number of studies each term and thus distribute the studies of this course through five or six terms. This extension of time is specially desirable for the purpose of increasing the practice in teaching and for the better performance of all the work of the course.

RANGE OF STUDIES IN THE FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

(Including maximum work in subjects of two years' course.)

FIRST YEAR.—FIRST TERM. CLASS D.

Mathematics. ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY, 4.—Outline in two years' course.

Language. LATIN, 5.—The object in this study is to acquire the ability to understand, read and teach the language. *Minimum* (for those who have not had the classical high school course). — First Latin book. Method of teaching. Inflections and syntax. Practice in teaching. *Maximum* (for those who have had the classical high school course). — Reproduction, composition, and drill on inflections and syntax, as far as necessary. Practice in teaching and in conducting class exercises throughout the course. Cicero — *Epistolæ* and *De Officiis*; Horace — *Odes*.

FRENCH, 5.—The object in this study is to understand, speak and teach the language. Methods of teaching and study; with a child, as a vernacular, — by hearing and understanding, speaking, reading and writing the language; with a person, as a second language, — reading, hearing and understanding, speaking and writing. *Maximum*. — Reading, narration and conversation.

DRAWING, 4.—Outline in first and second term, two years' course. **VOCAL MUSIC**, 4. **ENGLISH I. and II.**, 2.—Outlines in first term, two years' course.

FIRST YEAR.—SECOND TERM. CLASS D.

Mathematics. ALGEBRA, 4.—Outline in two years' course.

Sciences. PHYSICS, 4.—Qualitative work of the two years' course; more extended quantitative work than in that course in general measurements, and in the mechanics of solids and gases; graphical expression of results; application of principles in solution of problems. Practice in the original preparation and presentation of subjects.

CHEMISTRY, 4. **INDUSTRIAL LABORATORY**, 2.—Outlines in two years' course.

MINERALS, 2. — Outlines in two years' course.

Language. LATIN, 4. — *Minimum*. — Cæsar. *Maximum*. — Cicero — *De Senectute* and *De Amicitia*; Horace — *Epodes* and *Epistles*.

FRENCH, 4. — Reading, narrative, conversation. Method of teaching. Advanced reading.

SECOND YEAR. — THIRD TERM. CLASS C.

Mathematics. ARITHMETIC, 5. — Outline in second term, two years' course.

Sciences. GEOGRAPHY, 4. — Outlines in third term, two years' course.

Language. ENGLISH II., 4. — Outlines in second term, two years' course.

VOCAL CULTURE AND READING, 2. DRAWING, 4. — Outline in third term, two years' course.

LATIN, 4. — *Minimum*. — Cæsar; Cicero — one oration. *Maximum*. — Quintilian; Lucretius — *De Rerum Natura*.

Physical Culture, 2. — Outline in second term, two years' course.

SECOND YEAR. — FOURTH TERM. CLASS C.

Mathematics. BOOK-KEEPING, 2. — Outline in third term, two years' course.

Sciences. ZOÖLOGY, 4. — Laboratory study of the animal types; variations of each, with its adaptations to environment; plans of development and classification. Special application to teaching at each step of the work.

PHYSIOLOGY, 2. BOTANY, 2. GEOGRAPHY, 2. — Outline in third term, two years' course.

Language. ENGLISH III, 4. — Outline in third term, two years' course.

LATIN, 4. — *Minimum*. — Cicero. *Maximum*. — Livy; Plautus — *Captivi* and *Trinummus*.

History and Civil Government, 4. — Outline in third term, two years' course.

Physical Culture, 2. — Outline in third term, two years' course.

THIRD YEAR.—FIFTH TERM. CLASS B.

Mathematics. GEOMETRY, 4 (for half term).—Planes, volumes, plane loci and conic sections, for the principles of the subject and the method of teaching. Making the objects for demonstrations, representing on a plane surface. Original demonstrations.

ALGEBRA, 4 (for half term).—Quadratics, progression, series; theory of equations, for the principles and the method of teaching.

Science. PHYSICS, 4.—Quantitative study of important principles in acoustics, optics, heat, magnetism and electricity; application of principles in solution of problems. Laying out of subjects, preparation of apparatus, and teaching by pupils. Collateral reading of and acquaintance with some of best books on physics.

Language. LATIN, 4.—*Minimum*.—Vergil. *Maximum*.—Suetonius; Juvenal—*Satires*.

GERMAN, 4.—Object and method same as in French.

DRAWING, 4.—(1) Appearance of objects analyzed to find how best to lead a child to appreciate the appearance of color in light and shade. (2) Charcoal and water color studies—made from nature and from still life to learn how best to train the child to thoughtful observation and drawing.

VOCAL CULTURE AND READING, 3.—Outline in third term, two years' course.

Physical Culture, 2.—Outline in fourth term, two years' course.

Observation in model school, 2.

THIRD YEAR.—SIXTH TERM. CLASS B.

Science. CHEMISTRY, 4.—Study of the principles, and special applications of the science. *I.*—*Chemical theory*, using the facts gained in the elementary course, together with those gleaned from the best reference books, to teach how to derive principles from facts and how to apply the principles. *II.*—*Qualitative analysis*, using a manual, in the laboratory; concrete application of principles; dry and wet tests; preparation of schemes of analysis; practical determination of "unknown" substances. *III.*—*Mineralogy*.—

Examination and analysis of groups of minerals, *e.g.*, elements, sulphides, sulphates, silicates; analysis by use of determinative tables and chemical tests; classification of minerals. *IV.*—*Quantitative analysis* (maximum), — solids and water analysis, to teach the method; gravimetric and volumetric analysis.

Language. LATIN, 4. — *Minimum.* — Vergil — one book; Livy. *Maximum.* — Tacitus; Horace — *De Arte Poetica*.

GERMAN, 4. — Object and method same as in French.

Drawing, 4. — (1) The fine arts — studied to learn how the pupil may be led to understand and enjoy the historical development of the arts of architecture, sculpture and painting. (2) Enrichment by historic ornament and by original design, — analyzed to find the best method of interesting the pupil in the development of the present styles of decoration from prehistoric beginnings. (3) Drawings — made to prepare students to lead the pupil in selecting and executing typical ornamental forms; also, in the intelligent expression of original decorative arrangements. (4) Construction — analyzed to enable students to use the best means of training the pupil in the study of orthographic projection and its use in machine and architectural drawings. (5) Drawings — made to find suitable means to train pupils to express ideas of machine and architectural details.

Pencil, pen and ink, charcoal and water color are the media used throughout the four years' course.

General History, 4. — The principles of historical development, as derived from the study of the progressive development of human society — Oriental, Classic and Teutonic nations. Use of the historical library in the preparation of abstracts of topics for teaching. These form the basis of class discussion. Preparation of outlines, comparative maps, and tables of time, plans for school exercises, practice in conducting discussions, use of historical pictures.

Physical Culture, 2. — In gymnasium.

Practice in model school.

FOURTH YEAR.—SEVENTH TERM. CLASS A.

Language. ENGLISH LITERATURE, 3. — Outline in fourth term, two years' course.

VOCAL CULTURE AND READING, 3. — Expression; gesture; reading; teaching; method of work.

The Study of Man, 10. — Outline in fourth term, two years' course.

School Laws of Massachusetts, 1. **Physical Culture,**
2. — In gymnasium. Conducting class exercises.
Practice in model school.

FOURTH YEAR.—EIGHTH TERM. CLASS A.

Mathematics. **TRIGONOMETRY, 5.** — Plane and spherical.
ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Science. **BOTANY, 4.** — Cryptogamic botany — microscopic study of selected types in each division of the flowerless plants, for acquaintance with existing forms, to trace the advance in vegetative structure and in modes of reproduction, and to recognize the relations of higher and lower plants.

Structural botany — microscopic study of the vegetable cell and its products; tissues and tissue systems; structure of typical plants and of the parts of higher plants.

In all parts of the work constant practice in such preparation and manipulation of materials and apparatus as is necessary in teaching; use of results of study for purposes of instruction.

GEOLOGY, 4. — Laboratory study of rocks and fossils of different periods, field work on the local geology of the State, reading of the best authorities on geological theories. Preparation of maps and of other material for teaching.

ASTRONOMY, 4. — A study of the phenomena of the heavenly bodies; their form, size, location, motions, effects of their motions and the causes of the phenomena. Students have the aid of a telescope with four-inch object glass in this study.

Language. **ENGLISH LITERATURE, 4.** — The periods into which the English language and literature are divided. The historical characteristics of each period; changes which have taken place in the language; the classes of literature most prominent in each period, and the representative authors. The lives of the authors, to discover their relation to their times. The works which best illustrate each author, for qualities of thought and expression. Collateral reading by each pupil of selected standard literature.

VOCAL CULTURE AND READING, 4. — Expression; reading Shakespeare; teaching; method of work.

History of Education. EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS, 2. — The development of educational principles is traced from early times to the present, through a study of the institutions, methods and great leaders. History of educational development in England, United States and Massachusetts. The library method of study is used in this subject.

Practice in model school.

Physical Culture, 2. — In gymnasium, conducting class exercises.

SYNOPSIS OF ELEMENTARY COURSE.

(Figures indicate number of periods per week.)

FIRST YEAR.

First Term, Junior 1.

Plane Geometry, 4. or 5.
Chemistry, 4.
Physics, 4.
Mineralogy, 2.
Industrial Laboratory, 2.
Drawing, 2.
English I, 2.
Vocal Music, 4.

Second Term, Junior 2.

Algebra, 4.
Arithmetic, 3.
Botany, 2.
Physiology, 3.
English II, 4.
Drawing, 4.
Reading, 2.
Gymnastics, 2.

SECOND YEAR.

Third Term, Senior 1.

Arithmetic, Commercial Papers, 3.
Book-keeping, 1.
Zoölogy, 2.
Physiography (half term), 5.
Geography (half term), 5.
English III, 2.
Drawing, 2.
Reading, 3.
Gymnastics, 2.
Observation in Model School, 1.
Civil Government, 4.

Fourth Term, Senior 2

Geography (half term), 4.
Nature Study, 1.
Gymnastics, 1.
Reading, 3.
English Literature (half term), 5.
The Study of Man, School
Laws, 10.
Teaching in Model School,
Alternate, three weeks, 14.

SYNOPSIS OF FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

FIRST YEAR. CLASS D.

First Term.

Plane Geometry, 4 or 5.
 French, 5.
 Latin, 4 or 5.
 English, 2.
 Drawing, 4.
 Vocal Music, 4.

Second Term.

Algebra, 4.
 French, 4 or 5.
 Latin, 4.
 Chemistry, 4.
 Physics, 4.
 Mineralogy, 2.
 Industrial Laboratory, 2.

SECOND YEAR. CLASS C.

Third Term.

Arithmetic, 5.
 Latin, 4.
 English II, 4.
 Drawing, 4.
 Reading, 2.
 Geography, 4.
 Gymnastics, 2.

Fourth Term.

Latin, 4.
 English III, 4.
 Geography, Physiology, 5.
 Civil Government, 4.
 Botany, 2.
 Zoölogy, 4.
 Book-keeping, 2.
 Gymnastics, 2.

THIRD YEAR. CLASS B.

Fifth Term.

* *Mathematics*, 4.
Latin, 4.
German, 4.
Physics, 4.
Drawing, 4.
 Reading, 3.
 Gymnastics, 2.

Sixth Term.

Chemistry, 4.
Drawing, 4.
History, 4.
German, 4.
Latin, 4.
 Model School, 4.
 Gymnastics, 2.

* Italics; electives. Minimum, — twenty periods a week.

FOURTH YEAR. CLASS A.

Seventh Term.

The Study of Man, School Laws, 10. **Mathematics*, 5.
 English Literature, 3.
 Reading, 3.
 Nature Study, 1.
 Model School, 8.

Eighth Term.

Botany, 4.
Geology, 4.
Astronomy, 4.
English Literature, 4.
Reading, 4.
 History of Education, 2.
 Model School, 2.

* Italics : electives. Minimum, — twenty periods a week.

LABORATORIES AND LIBRARIES.

The institution has seven laboratories, furnished with the most approved modern appliances for teaching how to teach and study the physical and natural sciences.

Physical Laboratories. — In the department of physics there are two laboratories, with a room adjoining for the instructor. One is arranged for students to work at the tables. The other is arranged with a laboratory table for teaching, and with apparatus for projection, for the illustration of various subjects.

Chemical Laboratories. — The department of chemistry has two laboratories, with a room adjoining for the instructor. One, for the elementary course, is arranged for students to work at the tables, and with a teacher's chemical table and blackboard, with the seats for the class, combining the laboratory and classroom. The other, for the advanced analytical work, qualitative and quantitative, is arranged for students to work at the tables, and with side tables for special work. These laboratories are provided with hoods for the manipulation of noxious gases, and are thoroughly ventilated.

Mineralogical and Geological Laboratory. — This room is arranged for physical and chemical tests, and blow pipe work. It is provided with three sets of specimens : one set of working specimens, containing a collection of minerals for each student to use at the



LABORATORY FOR ZOOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.



LABORATORY FOR MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

table ; one set in cabinets, arranged for the study of comparative and systematic mineralogy ; and a set in cases, illustrating classification of minerals. Similar sets of rocks and fossils are provided for the study of geology.

Biological Laboratory. — This laboratory is arranged for the study of botany, zoölogy and physiology, and includes two rooms, arranged for students to work at the tables. Each room contains three collections of typical specimens — the working collection, the comparative collection, and the classified collection — and stands for microscopic work. The collections in all the departments are arranged for constant use by the students. The aim is to make the collections complete for the State. All contributions will be put to constant use.

Geographical Laboratory. — This laboratory is equipped with a thirty-six inch globe, slated globes, individual globes, the latest and best physical and political maps, for all grades of work, pictures classified for class use, models of the continents and Massachusetts, modelling boards, productions in both the raw and manufactured states. Apparatus for projection is provided for illustration of biology and geography.

Industrial Laboratory. — This laboratory is furnished with thirty-three manual training benches, ninety-three sets of tools, closets for students' work, and special appliances, including a turning lathe with a circular saw and jig saw attachment.

The Drawing Room is furnished with adjustable drawing stands and with fine examples of casts and models, for teaching in the various departments of drawing.

Library. — The school has a large and valuable library of books for reference, with a card catalogue arranged for direct use in the studies of the course. Each department of the school has its own library, arranged for consultation.

PRINCIPLES AND METHOD OF THE SCHOOL.

PRINCIPLES. — The ultimate object of the normal school is to make the normal student, as far as possible, an educator.

Teachers have the organization, the teaching, and training of the schools committed to their hands. They direct and control the activities of the children while they are forming habits and laying the foundations of character. The teacher should be able to train the child to the best use of all his power.

The first distinctive principle of normal school work is that the **normal student is to be a teacher**. He is to consider the acquisition and use of knowledge, the exercises of the school, his own spirit, purpose, manners and conduct, from the point of view of the educator.

From this point of view he must know the process by which the mind acquires knowledge, must be able to present truth to the learner clearly, forcibly and persuasively. To this end he must make a thorough analysis of each subject in the course of studies and learn how to use it effectively in teaching. He must be master of the subject, that he may give his attention to the action of the pupil's mind in learning.

The course of studies in the normal school must include the subjects embraced in the course of studies for the public school. In the latter, these subjects are studied as a means to general culture ; in the former, they are studied as educational instruments.

The second distinctive principle is that **the normal student is to be educated for teaching**. He is to be trained to comprehend and apply the principles of education that he may be able to conduct his own school to the education of his pupils.

The principles of education are derived from the study of the action of the human mind and body. The method of teaching is determined by these principles. The pupil is developed by the right

exertion of his power. The teacher must know how the pupil is called into right exertion, and the products of this activity; and he must know the pupil as an individual.

Presenting the proper objects of thought to the learner, with the use of such motives as will secure right moral action, occasions right activity and its products, knowledge, rational power and good character. The repeated right exertion of the mind in the acquisition and use of knowledge causes the development and growth of the man.

A course of studies is the means to that teaching and training which occasions the activity that causes the development of the man. The course needed for this purpose is a series of subjects logically progressive and adapted to the order of mental development. It includes studies for training the learner to perceive, remember and imagine in the acquisition and expression of distinct ideas of individual objects, as the basis of the studies for training him to reflect in the acquisition and expression of general ideas and truths, in the way that will best promote the esthetic, moral and spiritual life of the man.

THE METHOD.

The students are led through the educational study of each subject in the course, to learn why it should be studied, for the command of its principles, to ascertain its pedagogical value, and to learn how to use it in teaching.

In the common school studies the outline is divided into the **elementary course**, in which the work is laid out in detail for each year of the lower grades; and the **secondary course**, which is laid out in the same way for the higher grades.

The students are taught **how to acquire the knowledge** of the object or subject by teaching them how to study the lesson at the time it is assigned, and requiring them to **present** to the class the results of their study, with criticism by the class and the teacher. After the presentation, the class is thoroughly questioned on all the important points in the lesson.

The students are taught **the method of teaching** a class in the subject by being taught parts of the subject, and, after they have

studied the lesson, examining them upon their knowledge of the method by having them teach the class the same thing. When they have acquired the idea of the method by this imitative teaching, a part of the subject is assigned to the student and he is required to study the subject, prepare the apparatus and illustrations, and teach the class, with criticisms from the class and teacher. The students are also required to drill the class in the application of what has been taught, to examine them on what they have studied, and to do all kinds of class work. The students observe the teaching of the subjects by the regular teachers in the model school.

The presenting and teaching by the students require thorough consideration of the lessons; the student must know the subject, its logical arrangement, and how to present and teach it, or fail. This training gives the student command of himself, of the subject, of the class, makes him self-reliant, develops his individuality.

Text-books are freely used for reference in the preparation of lessons. The committing of text-books to memory is avoided, the students being trained to depend upon the knowledge of the objects of thought as the basis of expression.

The class exercises, from the beginning of the course, are conducted upon the principles and by the method that have been indicated. The school is a normal training school in all its course.

After this teaching and training in the method of using subjects in teaching, the students learn the philosophy of their work by finding in the educational study of man the principles of education which underlie the method they have learned to use. With this preparation in their own class work the students go to their work in the model school.

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

The model school has a prominent place in the training of the students for their work in the public schools. Its purpose is to exemplify the mode of conducting a good public school, and to train the normal students in observing and teaching children. It occupies nearly one-third of the school building, is under the general supervision of the principal of the normal school, the direct supervision of the vice-principal, and the supervisor of practice teaching and child

study gives her entire time to the direction of the observation and practice of the normal students in this school. It includes the kindergarten and the nine elementary grades of the public school of the centre of the town, and has thirteen teachers, — a principal, and a regular teacher for each grade. The students, after careful observation, to become acquainted with the children, serve as assistants, take charge of the class, teach classes in different subjects, and some have practice in departmental teaching. The last year of the normal course is used for this work.

The normal students have a definite course in practical child study, under careful direction, and make reports on their study. Such study includes the school as a whole, the observation of all the details of school work in different grades, the physical condition of the school, the character of the pupils, their intellectual condition, the home and social life of the community. First the names of the children in the class are learned, and the power to recognize the children is acquired ; then attention is given to the different sorts of pupils in the school, — those who are leaders, those who would prevent good work and discipline in the school, those who fail to do the best for themselves, but do not interfere with others, those much above or below the average of the class, those whose work is much above that of their classmates, those whose work is very poor, and all others in the class.

This study also includes the individual child, his relation to his class, his physical condition, his intellectual condition, his moral qualities, his home and social life, and his adaptation to special work, aiming in each case to find out the cause of his condition, the effect of that condition, and the remedy for it when it is abnormal ; it aims also to discover the habits which the child has formed, noting particularly those things in which he differs from ordinary children, or which are especially characteristic of him.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the school is made as simple as possible, Students are expected to govern themselves ; to do, without compulsion, what is required ; and to refrain voluntarily from all improprieties of conduct. Those who are unwilling to conform cheerfully

to the known wishes of the Faculty are presumed to be unfit to become teachers.

It is not deemed necessary to awaken a feeling of emulation in order to induce the students to perform their duties faithfully. Faithful attention to duty is encouraged for its own sake, and not for the purpose of obtaining certain marks of credit.

GRADUATION, EMPLOYMENT.

The daily work in each study must be satisfactory to enable the student to advance to the studies next in order.

Diplomas are given for the elementary, the three years', the four years', and the kindergarten course to those students who have satisfactorily completed the studies of the prescribed course. Certificates are given to students who take special courses.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES. — A record of the post-office address of each graduate, and what he is doing, is kept, so far as known, that the principal may communicate with him promptly, and aid him to better positions. To facilitate this desirable work, each student, before receiving his diploma, is asked to sign the following : —

I hereby agree to report to the principal of the State Normal School at Bridgewater, at least twice a year for three years after my graduation, and once a year thereafter, so long as I continue in the profession of teaching ; and when I leave the profession I will report the fact to him and the cause therefor.

The graduates of the school are in quick demand and are engaged in all the grades of educational work.

TEXT-BOOKS AND PECUNIARY AID.

The school supplies the text-books in all the studies.

PECUNIARY AID. — The State makes an annual appropriation of four thousand dollars for the normal schools, which is given to promising pupils from Massachusetts, who are unable, without assistance, to meet all their expenses ; but this aid is not furnished during the first term of attendance. "Applications for this aid are to be made to the principal in writing, and shall be accompanied by such evidence as shall satisfy him that the applicant needs the aid."

RAILROAD TICKETS. — Students living on the line of the railroad, and wishing to board at home, can obtain tickets for the term, if under eighteen years of age, at half season-ticket rates; if over eighteen at season-ticket rates.

NORMAL SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

There are four scholarships in the scientific school at Harvard University for the benefit of normal schools. The annual value of each of these scholarships is one hundred and fifty dollars, which is the price of tuition, so that the holder of the scholarship gets his tuition free. The incumbents are originally appointed for one year, on the recommendation of the principal of the school from which they have graduated. These appointments may be annually renewed on the recommendation of the faculty of the scientific school.

VISITORS.

The school is always open to the public. Parents and friends of the pupils, school committees, superintendents, teachers, and any others who are interested to see its method and work are cordially invited to come in at their convenience, and to introduce young persons of promise who may desire to avail themselves of its advantages.

RESIDENCE HALLS.

MRS. IDA A. NEWELL, Matron.

MRS. C. H. BIXBY, Assistant Matron.

WILLIAM S. GORDON, Engineer.

The State has erected and furnished three pleasant and commodious halls, to accommodate teachers and students. The halls are under the charge of the principal.

NORMAL HALL includes the office, family rooms, reception and reading rooms, dining room, work rooms, toilet and trunk rooms, and sixty-two residence rooms. The west wing of this Hall is occupied by young men.

WOODWARD HALL has sixteen large, well-lighted residence rooms, with toilet and trunk rooms.

TILLINGHAST HALL, a fine brick building, completed in August, 1896, is handsomely furnished, and contains thirty-seven residence rooms, with toilet and trunk rooms.

Two students occupy one room. Each room has two closets, is supplied with furniture, including mattress and pillows, heated by steam, lighted by gas and electricity, and thoroughly ventilated. The gentlemen's rooms are furnished with double beds, the ladies' rooms with single beds. No pains are spared to make the halls a home for the students. The reading room is supplied with newspapers, periodicals and books for the use of the students.

The regulations of the Board of Education require that the boarders shall pay the current expenses, which include table board, heating, lighting, laundry and service. The aim is to make these expenses not more than eighty dollars a term for each young woman, and not more than eighty-five dollars a term for each young man. The



TILLINGHAST HALL.

young women take care of their rooms. These rates are made on the basis of two students occupying one room, and do not include board during the recess. An extra charge is made when a student has a room to himself. This arrangement can be made when the rooms are not all taken.

The assignment of rooms is made on the basis that those who have been longest in school shall have precedence in the choice of rooms. If there are more students than can be accommodated in the halls precedence is given to those who reside in Massachusetts. Tillinghast Hall is occupied chiefly by senior students. The assignment of rooms to students in the schools is made just before the close of the spring term.

PAYMENTS.

Forty dollars is to be paid by each young woman, and forty-two and one-half dollars by each young man, at the beginning of the term; and the same amount for each at the end of ten weeks from the beginning of each term. These payments are required to be strictly in advance. The object of this payment in advance is to secure the purchase of supplies at wholesale cash prices, thereby keeping down the price of board and saving to each boarder much more than the interest of the money advanced.

FURNITURE.

Each boarder is required to bring bedding, towels, napkins and napkin-ring, and clothes-bag. The young women will adapt their bedding to single beds, the young men to double beds. It is required that every article which goes to the laundry be distinctly and indelibly marked with the owner's name.



GYMNASIUM.

Certificate Required for Admission to a Preliminary Examination.

1903

..... has been a pupil in the
..... School for three years and is, in my judgment,
prepared to pass the normal school preliminary examination in the following group, or
groups, of subjects and the divisions thereof:

Group II. Group IV.

Group III. Group V.

Signature of principal or teacher,

Address,

Certificate of Graduation and Good Character.

This is to Certify that M.....

is a regular graduate of a four years' course of the

..... High School, and that, to the best of my knowledge and

belief, he is a person of good moral character.

..... *Principal.*

1903.



PLAN OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

1. Normal School.
2. Normal Hall.
3. Woodward Hall.
4. Tillinghast Hall.
5. Laundry.
6. (Principal's House.)
7. Boyden Park.
8. Normal Grove.
9. South Field, Athletic Grounds.

Scale of feet
0 50 100 150 200 250 300

